Supplement to the Bombay Gazette.

VOLUME II.] SATURDAY, 31 JULY, 1830. [NUMBER 72.

BOMBAY
PRICE CURRENT
AND
Commercial Register.

THE MERCANTILE COMMUNITY are respectfully informed that arrangements have been made to continue the publication of the above periodical for the benefit of the WIDOW of the late Editor and Proprietor.—

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to signify his intention of continuing his patronage to the work.—

It will be published once a fortnight as formerly, the first number to appear on Saturday 7th proximo.

Merchants and others at the Presidency wishing to Subscribe are requested to address their applications to "*The Editors of the Price Current*," care of the head PRINTER at the Gazette Office. To those residing at Outstations and Eastern Ports who formerly subscribed the usual number of Copies will be forwarded until counter orders are received.

Bombay, 28th July, 1830.

જાહેર ખબર*

શ્રીયુંમબજી પરાઈશકરેનટ તથા કમરશીઆલ રેજીસટર નામે છપેલું કાગલ*

શરવે વેપારીઓને નમ્રજનાવથી જાણ કરેવજે શ્રી યુંમબજી પરાઇશ કરેનટ તથા કમરશીઆલ રેજીસટર નામનુ કાગલ છપાવાનુ ચાલુ કરવાનો ઠરાવ કીધેછે કજે ઈ ઉપર પકેલા કાગજનો ખનાવનાર તથા માલક હુતો તેની વીગતનાં વધુ શારુ ચાલુ કરેછે*

શ્રી નામદાર ગવરનર કેશલ ખુસીથી મેરબાની કરીને પોતાની મદદગારા ઈ કામ ચલાવા સારુ શ્રીકલાછે*

ઈ કાગલ છપવાનુ સાગલ પરમાણે પંદરવાડીઈ કિ વખત છપસે તે શનીશર વારે તારીખ ૭ મી સાવતા મહીનાનીને દીને થી ચાલુ થસે*

શ્રી યુંમબજીનાં વેપારીઓ તથા બીજાઓને ઈ કાગલ લેવા સારુ શારુ શાસેલ થવુ હોઈતો પિરાઇશ કરેનટનાં ખનાવનારને નામનુ શરનામુ કરીને ચબી મોકલે તેનો પટો શ્રી યુંમબજી ગેજેટ છાપાખાનાની સામીશનો બેલ પરીનટરને મોકલેથી પોચસે*દેશાવરનાં તથા ઉગમણા દસાનાં બંદરોના ગામના લોકોરાસાગલ ઈ પરાઇશ કરેનટનુ કાગલ લેવારાનુ તેનાઓને તેજપરમાણે મોકલેસા કરસે જાંહાં શુધીકે તે લોકો મનાઈ કરવાનું ચબી મોકલસે નાંહાં શુધિ મોકલેસા કરસે*

તારીખ ૨૩ મી જુલાઈ ૧૮૩૦

મુંબઈચે પ્રેસકરેનટ આણિ કમર્સિયાल रजिसटर

व्यापारी लोकांचीं मंडळीस मर्यादेने कळविलें जातें जे मुंबईचे प्रेसकरेनट आणि कमर्सियाल रजिस्टर यांचा माजि छ्यापणारा व मालक याचे विधवा स्त्री चे उपयोगा करितां या मुंबईचे प्रेसकरेनट आणि कमर्सियाल रजिस्टर याचे छ्यापणे चालविण्या करितां बंदोबस्त केला आहे

गवरनर कौन्सल याहि कृपालु होउन या कामास आपलि मदत गरि चा कलिण्याचा निश्चय सुचविला आहे

ते प्रेसकरेनट आणि कमर्सियाल रजिस्टर पहिल्या सारिखे पंधरा दिवसांत एकदा छ्यापिलें जाईल व्याचा पहिला आंक पुणवारि येते नहिन्याचे ७ वेतारिखेस प्रगट होईल

व्यापारीवांतील व अणखी लोक जे त घेण्यांस इछित असतील त्याहिं प्रेसकरेनटचे छ्यापणारास लिहुन पाठवावें पत्ता गेझोटी अफिसांतील हेडप्रीनटर असा त्याहावा

बाहेर गांवींच व पुर्व बंदराचे लोक जे पुर्वी सबोस्क्रैब जाहाले आहेत त्यांस त जोतक्या प्रत घेत असत तीतक्या मनाईचा झकून यई तोंपर्यंत या ठविल्या जातील

मुंबई २३ जुलई १८३०

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Bombay, 31st July, 1830.

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તારીખ ૨૭ મી જુલાઈ ૧૮૩૦

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GAZETTE OFFICE,
28*th July*, 1830.

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CALCUTTA.
STEAM NAVIGATION MEETING.

[FROM THE JOHN BULL.]

In our paper of yesterday was supplyed a correction made in the Report of the Proceedings of the Steam-Navigation Meeting, which we copied from a contemporary. This correction—among other things—supplies the part of the proceedings, which arose out of the Chairman putting the question to an active spokesman on the occasion, whether he was a subscriber to the original fund, and receiving the answer that he was not. As the report was given in the *Hurkaru* of Saturday, it was made to appear, that the Chairman's opinion, that none but subscribers to that fund could with propriety vote in regard to its management, or censure the Government agents for what they had done, had met with no attention: according to the correction in Monday's *Hurkaru* the opinion of the Chair was adopted and acted on by the Meeting, and that "unanimously," when the motion of Sir John Hayes came to be disposed of. The singularity, arising out of this unanimous decision of the Meeting is, that the Resolution of censure on the Government Officers, having been seconded by the Editor of the *India Gazette*—in the same situation of a non subcriber, as the Editor of the *Bengal Hurkaru*, by whom it was supported—had in point of fact no seconder, entitled to assume this position, and had only the mover's and one other hand held up in its favour? Under these circumstances the omission of the *India Gazette* in its editorial remarks of Friday last, of all mention of the Meeting having cut off the votes of non subscribers, and a similar *hiatus* in the report of the *Bengal Hurkaru*, had—to say the least; a very suspicious appearance. In supplying this *hiatus* in his paper of Monday the reporter of the latter paper, seemed to us to blow hot and cold. He admitted the correction by the gentleman furnishing it, as according to the *res-gestæ*, and then he denied the unanimity alleged in it, as having accompanied the suggestion of the Chair. We know from the most unquestionable authority of third parties, that the suggestion of the Chair was unanimously adopted by the Meeting, and the non subscribing voters cut off:—and now the Reporter of the *Hurkaru*, as will be seen from the correction we copy in our paper of to-day, has been made sensible of this by several respectable gentlemen, who have enlightened him on the subject. That he should have been sitting close by the Chair, and not seen what was done, does appear very strange—and must go far to shake public confidence in the correctness of any reports, that appear of public proceedings. This is the more to be regretted, as no other news paper establishment supports a regular Reporters.—*India Gazette July* 24

BENGAL HURKARU,—JULY 5.

It appears that even in March, the question of the Bombay Court and Ephant Letter had not ceased to be a subject of animated discussion in Parliament. We insert to-day a debate in the Commons on this question, on the motion of Mr. Stewart of Beverley, for the production of the correspondence between the Board of Control and the Bombay Government relative to the interference of the latter with the King's Court.

Mr. Stewart at the commencement of his speech (in the course of which he again read the celebrated letter) rightly stated that the causes which led to the establishment of King's Courts in India, and the most important object for which they were instituted. Of both of which we may assume that the noble Peer at the head of the Controlling Board was ignorant, when he discussed "so like a waiting gentlewoman" Act, and many the servant of the Company the representative of the King invested with more than a King's authority over a King's Court!! Mr. Stewart also with great propriety dwelt on the jealousy with which a British Minister in the days of Sir Elijah Impey viewed that dependance of Indian Judges on the political authorities, which certain lordlings and sucking statesmen of the present day, appear to deem not merely desirable, but indispensible in a system of Indian polity. Mr. Stewart however, in so far as the law and the constitution can decide the question, is clearly right as to what is. What may be or what ought to be, is another question; but if any change in this respect is to be affected; if the logic and the facetious smiles of the Presidential Lord can bring or have brought conviction to the minds of the members of the Legislature, if upon such authority enforced by the still less equivocal declarations of Lord Melville, as to the *dependence* of Indian Judges, the British Parliament have resolved on placing the King's Courts under the control of the Company's local governments at least let it be done openly and legally, and not by demi-official letters marked "private" and intended to degrade those who are by such means made the victims of their own unflinching integrity; and of a system of delusion disgraceful to the country.

We have no doubt, that the honorable member had good grounds for believing, that among learned gentlemen and even Judges in England, "men much more capable of appreciating the conduct of the Supreme Court than the noble Lord (Ellenborough), there were serious differences of opinion, and even a doubt whether a decision of the Privy Council was sufficient to set the question at rest." We know here, that five out of seven judges agreed with Sir John Grant. Can any man pretend to say then, that his interpretation of law is so obviously, so palpably wrong, as some pretend to presume to think it—as to justify a suspicion indeed, that it was not conscientious? If not with what regard to justice is the learned Judge humiliated and insulted by those who have proved themselves utterly ignorant of the facts of that very case on which they have so arrogantly decided?

Lord Ashly it will be seen, attempted to reply to Mr. Stewart. It is right to call attension to the fact that he is said to have spoken in so low a tone that it was difficult to catch what fell from him, for although his Lordship is a young man and a still younger statesman, it is charitable to suppose, as he is said to

have used some pains to acquire information in the department to which he is attached, that he could not have made such a rich display of ignorance and absurdity as the reporters have ascribed to his Lordship. Of the history of India political or judicial, he may not be *an ass*; but from one who rises to defend in the British Senate, the measures of the department to which he belongs, we have a right at least to expect proofs of an acquaintance with the most notorious facts of the particular case he attempts to defend.

"The house should look to the state of the provinces under the Bombay Government. The provinces in the Deccan had been but lately acquired by us and a great part of the population was in a state of great disorganization. The object of the Government was to bring these men gradually within the pale of the law, and this required a delicate and prudent administration, in order to avoid intimidation. *Certain privileges had been guaranteed to the higher castes on the native bench* in the Deccan particularly an exemption *from personal appearance in our courts of justice* which was *repugnant to the prejudices of these high caste men*. Sir John Grant, however, *had opposed himself to this course* by issuing of *habeas corpus* to bring up the person of a native at Poonah named Moro Ragonath, who was under the guardianship of his uncle, Ramchunder a person of high birth being nearly related to the late Peishwah. He was called upon to obey the process of the court, notwithstanding the *guarantee* that he should not be compelled to appear in a court of justice. Sir John Malcolm felt that he incurred a severe responsibility, he saw that although there was a great difficulty in the way of resisting the process of the Court yet he would expose the empire to great danger if he suffered this innovation in a country recently acquired, and scarcely brought into order. There were peculiar circumstances which rendered delicive steps necessary, &c. &c. &c.

This statement of the case will at least have the charm of novelty for our readers, as will the intelligence? Yet it is upon statements like this that one half of the people within and without the walls of Parliament decide on the merits of Indian questions. As for all the flourishing about the alarm of the inhabitants of the Dekhan manifested at Poonah our readers are very well aware of the weight due to any such representations. They are now for the first time heard in India.

We admit that the speakers on the other side do not grapple with the question in the manner of men fully informed on the subject they undertake to treat upon, but making for a due allowance for the inaccuracies of reporters, it is certain that none of them have uttered such nonsense as that ascribed to Lord Ashley. The point to be urged on the consideration of the Legislature is this. Whether the local governments are to be vested with a power of bringing the authority of the King's Courts into contempt, at any time when they may choose to allege that such interference is expedient. It is in vain to say that Sir John Grant and his late colleague (to whose memory Mr. Robert Grant paid a feeling, and we believe, a just tribute) are wrong in their law. That is no answer. For the same case may and will happen when judges of the right. if the mere *assertion* of expediency is to justify opposition to their decrees? who are to be the proper interpreters of the laws, if not the judges of the land are to be? Cases of political expediency have arisen in England, but is it by disregarding the decrees of Judges that an English Minister supersedes the law? No, he may *suspend* the *Habeas Corpus* by Proclamation when the danger is declared to be urgent and then trust to his majority for an indemnity; which proceeding, much as it has been abused to the destruction of the liberty of the subject, at least has not the effect of bringing the sacred authority of our Courts of Justice into contempt. Sir John Malcolm in the proceedings against the Court, has completely reversed that proceeding, and acted in diametrical opposition to the principle on which it is based. We invite the attention of our readers to the remarks of Mr. Robert Grant, (who makes an inconsiderate admission against the Judge,) on the "letter Missive" and we are satisfied that the view he takes of that most unexampled and indecorous interference with the Judges, and of what was the proper course, if a real case for superseding the law has really occured (one of those cases of alarm and danger too palpable to admit of dispute) will be confirmed by every impartial and independent man in and out of Parliament, who has any knowledge of the principles of our Constitution, and of the origin and object of the Institution of King's Courts in India. Our readers will see that several passages of Mr. Grant's speech were received with cries of "hear hear," particularly those which ascribed such high character for talent and integrity to Sir C. Chambers and Sir John Grant.

The discussion was adjourned till the next day the 5th: but it certainly did not come on, or it would be reported in the *Times* of the 6th which it is not. Whatever may be otherwise the result of these discussions, we think they must make it manifest to the country, that, even if the Charter should be renewed some changes in the controlling Board are essential to the interests of this country and those of Great Britan, involved in them.

The letter of Mr. Rutt, which we copy from the *Examiner*, bearing on the same subject, is also well worthy the reader's attention. To what extracts from the works of Sir William Jones, Lord Ellenborough may have refered as quoted by Sir William Seymour, to show his notions of the duty of an Indian Judge, we know not; but Mr. Rutt has quoted the sentiments of that eminent man, which sufficiently proves that the Judge who adopts them cannot fail to exercise his high functions with honour to himself, and advantage to the community. We are curious therefore, to see the passages which could have led his Lordship to the inference, that the newly appointed Judge would not presume to set up his own notions of law, but would yield to the dictation of the Government.

BENGAL HURKARU,—*July 6.*

Our castigation of our daily contemporary for his unmanly insults, in the name of this bar, to a Judge whom he admits to have acted conscientiously, has drawn upon us some columns of exceedingly angry vituperation, mixed up with materials of a professional sort; bar gossip, anecdotes, and so forth.

Now we beg distinctly to say, that if our esteemed brother Journalist had vilified and decried, in his own editorial name and behalf only, we should not have thought of resenting that which is an honor. But when the Editor pretended to speak the language of the bar of Calcutta, and denounced upon the head of a Judge who had ventured to "brave the Government" all the horrors of proscription, declared that he was to be put under ban, and not allowed to exercise his profession—when all this was said in the name, and as speaking the sentiments of the Universal Bar, it was expedient to look into the matter.

We do not believe the assertion, repeated tho' it may be again and again, that the bar have joined in this hunting down of their wounded brother, as carrion crows unite to persecute and destroy one of their number when crippled or hurt. Strong though the love of fame or money may be among that as other classes, and distasteful as it must be to have interloping competitors puting their hands into the dish which hardly contains enough for all, still we have too high an opinion of the learned and honorable profession of the law, to believe that all of them or any of them can have authorized the *Bull* to speak as he has done in their name.

As to the *matter* of our contemporary's long declamation, it may be resolved into a few brief points on which he and we are at issue. It will not be very interesting to our readers to peruse long worded reasons for the opinions which we maintain on the several points in question. Where one disputant affirms and the other denies, the more briefly it is done the better.

For what is said of our "puffing" Sir John Grant, as it is now defined to be praising public conduct of which we conscientiously approved, we have no more to say but to plead guilty to "the soft impeachment," and say that we glory in it as an evidence from a hostile quarter that we have performed our duty in one case at least.

We deny still that Sir C. Pullen was experienced Judge in the Indian sense which the *Bull* at first supposed—but we further deny that he was an experienced authority in the new sense to which the meaning is now shifted—namely, as an English Lawyer.

We maintain that the question at issue, is one upon which mere English Lawyers who have never turned their thoughts to the position and bearings of the law in India, are *not*, in general, good and competent Judges. We have little reverence for Privy Council decisions at any time, and we are happy to see, that this Tribunal is likely to be abolished or new modelled. It is a picked and packed Court, in which politics and expediency have always had *due* weight and always will have.

We venture to prophecy, that when the news reaches England, of the Bombay Government having refused to let the writ Habeas *ad testificandum* be executed * to bring forward the chief witness for a defendant whom they were prosecuting,—the attention of Lawyers at home will be called to the monstrous nature of the Privy Council doctrine, and that the decision will be rejected as unsound.

It is true † that the great majority of the Indian Judges agreed with those of Bombay, but we are not going to gratify spleen or curiosity by dragging names before the public. We only know the *fact* and have not seen any of the papers which doubtless will be laid before Parliament.

* This is denied, but the proceedings in the Court a Bombay, reported in the papers of the 12th August settle that point. The trial was then expressly postponed on affidavits to the effect that the execution of the writ had not been permetted. The affidavits were not denied, nor did the Company's Counsel *then allude* to "stopping the prosecution," as our contemporary declares was done as *soon as the* writ was sued out. The assertion is wholly incorrect.

† Sir John Grant at least stated in open Court in proceedings republished here: he would not have ventured to do so if it were not true. He said:—

"Sir Edward West having unhappily died before any of these questions were stirred, there remained 8 Judges of the Kings's Courts in India, who have had an opportunity of considering those questions in reference to the judicial conduct of the Supreme Court of Bombay. One of my learned brethren was prevented, I am sory to say, by indisposition from giving an opinion when he received the papers I sent him. There are therefore only 7 Judges in India with whose opinions I am acquainted. Of these, 5 opinions are clear upon the first question that the courts of the King in India without any doubt have power to exercise the extraordinary jurisdiction of the Court of King's Bench over all persons. natives as well as others, within the territories subject to the respective Presidencies where they sit, when the exercise of such jurisdiction shall be necessary to justice. always attending to the laws, usages and customs of the Native inhabitants. The whole 7 are unanimous that obedience cannot lawfully be refused, by any officers of Provincial Courts in India, or natives in the service of the Company or of a British subject wheresoever residing within the Territories, to writs of Habeas Corpus so issued. This is treated by all my learned brethren as a matter that had never before been brought in question, and where the practice of the Courts at the other Presidencies has been uniform.

We still contend that in all the three cases or rather four, including the above cited one of the Evidence, the Bombay Judge's law was good: nay more, we say that even if it be bad law, the sooner such a power as that claimed is given to the King's Court in a Despotic country, like this, where the system is conducted by a Company, the better for that country and for the honor of England.

In all the cases, parties alleged that they were oppressed, wrongfully imprisoned or punished, and they prayed *enquiry* and *redress*—not to be released unconditionally. It has not been denied, that substantially, these allegations were true. But the next thing is that the parties *sought the relief*, which is a very different thing from the process of a court being issued on a third party against his will and subjecting him to inconvenience, he being out of the jurisdiction. This it is that constitutes the main difference between the Bombay cases and those that formerly occurred in Bengal. Our contemporary might have been better advised than to have overlooked the distinction.

Finally, we persist, for we are obstinate and stiff necked, that the King's Courts were expressly set up to check—controul—"*brave*" if our opponent pleases, the Government of the Company; and well it is they were so set up—or where should we have been under a Government perfectly absolute, emanating from a monopoly Company, holding the country and the very right to exist in it, on long leases?

To brave the Government therefore, may be the bounden duty of an honest Judge. He acts under the most sacred obligation, and should command sympathy instead of undergoing persecution from his fellows, even when he conscientiously errs in the discharge of what he believes to be his duty.

It was not in the power of the Company, as we have heard the story, to hinder Sir John Grant coming to Bengal, nor did he, as his traducer supposes, ask their license. The offer was made to him, thro' mutual friends by the Company's masters.

It is singular that Sir J. McIntosh should, notwithstanding the tenor of Lord Ellenborough's and Sir N. Gross's frown occasionally have practised in the Privy Council. The Judges of the King's Bench or a combination of the Bar, might doubtless weary any man from practising, just as Lord Clare drove Curran from the Chancery Bar, by insolence and inattention and refusing "the ear of the Court," But neither Judge nor Barrister can lawfully hinder a man once called to the bar from pleading at it again and again. No precedent of modern date of course (for very obvious reason) are to be found in England either for dismissing Judges or for coffed Sergeants dancing.

What will our readers think of the honest Mr. Peel when they learn that notwithstanding his declaration that on the first or second day of the Session "that no order had gone out for the recal of Sir John Grant" he was himself *present*, and a party to the order dated the 2d February which recalled Sir J. Grant, not to be read as out contemporary ignorantly supposes, but to be questioned by the King, touching the shutting of his Court at Bombay. A Juddge can only be tried for corruption,

It is curious that the *Bombay Gazette*, received after we commenced this article, announces Sir John Grant's resignation, and states, that it was tendered conditionally to the Home Government many months ago. The condition was, that he, Sir John Grant, should be supported in maintaining the independence of the judicial character.

It does appear however, that our remarks have awakened some "compunctious visitings" in the mind of our opponent, for in marvellous contrast to the ridicule and abuse heaped on Sir John Grant in preceeding passages, he concludes with the following attempt at the *amende honorable* to that gentleman in which he throws the odium of the hostility to his coming to this bar, upon its Members.

"We have only one word more to add, in the closing paragraph the writer adverts to *political* causes, and finds in them a source of the bitterney which he is pleased to say characterises the remarks in the BULL, and he speaks of a political rival who not satisfied with the ruin of the prospects of one, who is opposed to him would pursue him with his vengeance through every change of situation, and when he should see him thrown down from his eminent station, for daring to act conscientiously, would endeavour to trample upon him," As this imputation may probably be considered by some as aimed at us, we gladly avail ourselves of the opportunity of expressing the respect we have always entertained for the character of Sir J. P. GRANT, and reiterating the regret we have often before expressed at seeing him in the situation in which his unfortunate collision with the Government of Bombay has placed him. We have only to appeal to our past columns to prove that we should be the last to exult over occurrences, which have compelled an individual so distinguished, and we believe so conscientious to descend from his eminent station. No one is more impressed than we are with the conviction, that in all his conduct there has been uniformly displayed every thing becoming the character of a Gentleman; and we are not among the number, of those, who think there would be any thing derogatory to that character in seeking to earn his subsistance by the honorable and useful exercise of his talents in his own profession, but we are informed that the members of the Bar do think so and we merely state the fact as it is. on what we consider to be the best authority

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

FORT WILLIAM.
GENERAL DEPARTMENT,
The 29th June, 1830.

Mr. G. Todd, Assistant to the Magistrate and to the Collector of Land revenue at Mydpoore.

Mr. David Inglis Money, Assistant to the Majistrate and to the Collector of Land Revenue ta Beerbhoom.

Mr. William Taylor, Assistant to the Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit in Cuttack.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT,
The 6th July, 1830.

The Hon'ble R. Forbes, Register of the City Court of Moorshedabad.

Mr. J. C. Dick, Assistant to the Magistrate and to the Collector of Patna.

Mr. W. Luke, Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of the Southern Division of Cuttack.

Mr. H. Beresford, Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Berbhoom.

Government Securities.

BUY.	JULY 8. 1830.	SELL
Prem.		Prem.
26 0	Remittable	25 0 Prem.
Dis. 2 0	Old 5 per Cent. Loan	2 8 Dis.
Dis. 0 12	New ditto	1 4 Dis
4500 0	Bank of Bengal Share	4300 0 Dis

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills	5 0
Ditto on Government Bills and Salary Bills	6 0
Interest on Loans on Deposit	4 0

SHIPPING REPORT.

DEPARTURES, July 6. Ship Argyle, P. M. Stravers, for London,

Brig Anna Maria, R. Blackiston. for Mauritius.

Do. 2d, The English Brig Adahlina, J. Murray for Liverpool.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

BIRTHS.—At Calcutta on the 7th July, the wife of Mr. C. M. Vaughan of a Son.

MADRAS.

We have the pleasure to announce the arrival of the H. C.'s Ship *Castle Huntley*, Captain H. A. Drummond, from London the 1st April, The following is a list of her Passengers.

Mrs. Coombs, Mrs. Savage, Mrs. C. Polwhele, Mrs. E. Polwhele, Mrs. Sawyer, Mrs. Cleveland, Mrs. Conolly. Mrs. Jenkins, Miss L. Savage, Miss Awdry, Miss Hall, Miss H. Jenkins, Captain Polwhele, with the Recruits, Capt. Cleveland, in charge of Recruits, Rev. W. Sawyer, M. E., Lieut. Moore, Lieut, Polwhele, Lieut. J. Brook, Assistant-Surgeons scott, and W. Middlemas, Molyneaux, and Thomas Snell, Cadets; Master Jenkins, 250 Recruits for the Hon'ble Company, 13 Women and 2 Children.—*Mad. Gaz. Extra, July 17.*

Government Securities, &c.

Remittable	31	Premium.
Old 5 per Cent.	29	Do.
New Ditto	¼	Do.
Exchange	1 | 9.	per Rupee.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.—July 12, Ship Amedshaw, Nacuda Conjee Pakeer, from Pulicat 10th July.

Do, 15, Brig Children, Capt. W. Duranche from Port Louis 9th, Le Chailes 23d June, and Pondicherry 13th July.

Do. 16, Brig Corsair, Capt. J. Robinson, from the Dowus 9th Feb., St. Jago 17th March, and Baticola 10th Instant.

DEPARTURES.—15, Brig Children, Capt. W. Duranches, for Calcutta.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE ROADS.

H. C. Ship London, Capt. T. Smith.
Ship Hydrose, Captain J. De Reys.
Ship Samdany, Nacodah Abbo Bakeer.
Ship Amedshaw, Nacodah Conjee Pakeer.
Brig Highland Chief, Captain O. W. Fermie.
Brig Catherine, Capt. G. R. Hodson.
Brig Alliance, Capt. J. G. Pieret.
Brig Corsair, Capt. Robinson.
Barque Eleanor, Capt. R. H. D. Towle.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTH.—At Bangalore on the 6th instant, the Wife of Assistant Apothecary J. Wilkie, of the Light Cavalry of a Son.

DEATHS.—At the Presidency, on the morning of the 8th Instant, Clemence Sophie, the Infant Daughter of C. Guichard, Esq. aged 6 months and 7 days.

At Trinchinopoly, on 6th July, George Wm., infant son of E. H. Woodcock, Esq. aged 18 days.

At Royapoorum, on Wednesday night the 7th Instant, Edward Wallace, the infant son of Conductor F, Seymour, aged 9 months.

BOMBAY,

EXCHANGE, &c.

On London	at 6 months sight 1 | 9⅛
Bengal	at 30 days sight, 107 per 100
Madras	at 30 days sight a 98 per 100

BAZAR VALUE OF COMPANY'S PAPER.

Remitable notes 137 Bombay Rs per 0 \| 0 Sc.
Unremitable ditto 105 ditto per 0 \| 0 ditto

Notes of the present 5 per Cent Loan opened at Bengal on the 18th August 1825, selling at 108 Bombay per 0 \| 0 Siccas.

PRICE OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars	100 per 222 B'by Rs
German Crowns	100 per 213 Ditto.

FREIGHTS.

London	Per Ton £ 5. 10
China	Per Candy, 37 Rs.

THE GAZETTE.

We have neither arrivals or departures to announce, since our last publication.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE.

DEPARTURES.—Col, R. Whish. Artillery, and Ensign J. Ramsay European Regt.

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SHIPS LOADING.

ENGLISH.—Orwell, for China; Sir Charles Malcolm, and Ganges, for do.; Berwickshire, and Carron, for do.; Sunbury, and Asia Felix, for Bengal; Dadloy, for Siam.

ARAB.—Wootmany for Penang.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

H. C. Ships Berwickshire, and Orwell.

FREE TRADERS.—Ganges and Royal George.

COUNTRY SHIPS.—Sunbury, Carron, Sir Charles Malcolm, Shaul Hamed, Dadloy, Asia Felix, Samdany, and Jupiter.

ARAB.—Woolmany, Nassary, and Moonsory.

H. C. CRUIZERS.—Coote, Clive, Hastings, and Palinurus.

PILOT VESSEL.—Nautilus.

STEAMERS.—Hugh Lindsay, and Enterprize.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

MARRIAGE.—On Wednesday the 28th Inst. at the Scotch Church by the Revd. Joseph Lawrie Lieut W. Wade of the European Regt., to Miss Louisa Pollexfen.

BIRTH. At Ahmednugger, on the 21st Inst. the Lady of Lieut Col. Strover Artillery, of a Daughter.

DEATH.—At Colobah, on the 13th. Instant, Agnes Kingsford, the Daughter of Lieut. W. Igglisden Indian Navy, aged Nine Months.

English Extracts.

DRURY-LANE FUND.

Yesterday several of the most active Members of the Committee, viz:—Hughes, Thompson, Webster, and O. Smith—attended in Kean's private room, for the purpose of making arrangements for the celebration of the Fund Festival on Wednesday next.

Mr. HUGHES, as Secretary, observed that he was happy in stating to the Committee that the following distinguished personages, in addition to those already announced, had kindly & condescendingly communicated their intention of honouring the Festival with their presence:—The Duke of St. Alban's, Lord Vernon, Marquess Graham, Robert Gordon, Esq., M. P. Andrew Maclew, Esq., the late Indian Judge; F. M. Martyn, Esq.; James Soane, Esq.; Butler Danvers, Esq.; the Gallant Admiral Sir Edward Codrington, Earl of Grosvenor, Lord Leveson Gower, Lord Seaton, Lord Rivelagh, James Parlet, Esq. & &c. &c. The Worthy Secretary also stated that he had received a message from Mr. Anderson, the new singer, who so successfully played *Henry Bertram* on Tuesday night, intimating his willingness to attend the Fund Dinner, and to do anything in his power calculated to contribute to the harmony of the evening.

The Committee expressed themselves in terms of gratitude to Mr. Anderson, for his liberal feeling towards this charitable institution.

An interesting subject—viz. "A Provision for the Orphan Children of Deceased actors"—was discussed; and

Mr. THOMPSON, with the view of illustrating what great advantages had accrued from the exertions of the Drury-Lane Fund, in the year 1789, and who had searched and collected the Records handed down from the highly gifted Founder of the Society, David Garrick, read an ancient Letter, "dated Septmber, 1789," which he had selected from many others which proved that the son of an Actress of Drury-Lane Theatre had, by his talents, become Prime Minister of England [Canning]; and that the next brother (Samuel Reddish) an orphan, was reared, well fed, indifferently clothed, but certainly classically educated, by the Drury Lane Benevolent Fund! Young Samuel (as appears from after correspondence) became an accomplished scholar and gentleman; but his talents (backed by the interest of Sheridan and his brother George) no sooner raised him to a high civil situation abroad, than he died!

We give a copy verbatim of the boy's whimsical letter, as a proof of an ardent mind, whose young ambition was properly directed:—

"To the Directors of Drury-Lane Theatrical Fund.

"Scorton, September 20, 1789.

"GENTLEMEN—Having now attained an age when I must shortly expect your kind guardianship to cease, permit the feeling heart of a grateful but inexperinced boy to thank you for your more than paternal kindness. The sound and liberal education which your bounty has bestowed on me will, I hope, enable me to struggle courageously with the great world into which I am so shortly to be thrown: and in whatever situation chance may place me, I shall acquit myself with that unsullied reputation which it will be the anxiety and ambition of my life to attain and preserve. I now venture on *a last intrusion* on your liberality; I learn, from my reading, that in the world, a *light* accomplishment frequently proves a recommendation, when sound erudition passes unnoticed. In your attention to my *head*, my dear and kind guardians, my *heels* have been totally neglected! I have never learned to dance, though I am *graced* as the best classic scholar at Scorton. I am very *graceless* at entering a room; if you will allow my last six months' tuition to include Dancing, your now grateful *boy* may, perhaps, when a *man*, be spar'd many a blush for his *heels*, in that society where his *head* may chance to place him!! I hope you'll pardon the vanity of *an ambitious boy*, and grant his request—and if you would add to that kindness, by allowing a new pair of *leather breeches* for present use—five and nine pence are wars for cricket bats and fruit, and only *three months Italian*—I think I shall then be 'a match at all points,' and ready to encounter those worldly difficulties which to the buoyancy of youth are always light."

The following was the Laconic answer *from the Fund Committee:*—

"*Cricket Bats, Italian Literature*, and new *Leather Breeches*—Allow'd.

"*Dancing*—Oppos'd!—as unnecessary to a Classical Scholar; but it will be taken into consideration next month."

The reading of the Epistle and its eccentric Answer excited much admiration and laughter; and after the transacting of some routine business, the Committe Adjourned, with "leave to sit again.—*Times.*

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE.

MONTROSE, MARCH 20.—On the afternoon of yesterday a race between a boat belonging to the Eliza Swan, whaler, and a pleasure-boat the property of Capt. Robert Ramsey, took place on the river, which was attended with most distressing circumstances. A great number of persons, calculated at between 800 and 1,000, had assembled on the bridge, to witness the sport. After the contest was over, and the victory gained by Captain Ramsey's boat, and when the boats was returning down the river, and had just passed under the bridge, the crowd pressed to the side of the bridge next the harbour, to hail the victorious boat, when one of the great suspension chains gave way at the top of the north tower and came down at the lower part of the curve (where the dense part of the crowd were assembled, and where many were leaning over the parapet rail, immediately under the great chain), and one man & two boys were killed on the spot. Several other boys have got legs and arms fractured, and many are slightly bruised and otherwise injured. The noise occasioned by the chain giving way caused an immediate rush to the end of the bridge. It is impossible to convey anything like a description of the terror and confusion that took place. The multitude imagining that the fabric was immediately to give way, the rush became so great that the crowd trampled down and trod upon one another, and hats, bonnets, muffs, and reticules were strewed on the roadway of the bridge. The owners thinking themselves happy to escape with their lives. The accident happened a short time before the arrival of the mail from the north, and from the state of the bridge it was not considered safe to allow the coach to pass; the guard carried the bags across to the south side of the river, where [illegible] on the south had just arrived, [illegible] ceeded in that conveyance. Another boy has since died of his injuries.—*Times.*

MONEY-MARKET.

REDUCTION OF THE FOUR PER CENTS.

The long-expected notice respecting the reduction of the Four per Cents has at length made its appearance at the Stock Market, where for a few minutes it excited a pretty strong ferment, but no fluctuation beyond ⅛ per cent. The following is a copy of the Notice:-

24th March, 1830.

"A new Stock to be created, bearing an interest at the rate of 3½ per cent., the interest to be payable on the 5th of January and the 5th July in each year, and not to be paid off till the 5th day of January, 1840.

"All holders of New Four per Cents. who shall not signify their dissent, shall for every 100*l.* New Four per Cents. have 100*l.* Three and a Half per Cent. Stock. The first dividend of the New 3½ per Cent. Stock to be payable on the 5th January, 1831.

"Books open at the Bank from Monday April 5, to Saturday April 24, both days inclusive, to receive signatures of persons dissenting.

"Persons not signifying their dissent within this periods to be deemed to have assented, unless they shall have been out of the United Kingdom for the whole of such period; in which case they shall be permitted to express such dissent at any time before the 1st of July, 1830; and any person who may be in any other part of the world [except Europe], to be permitted to express their dissent at any time before the 1st of April, 1831.

"Persons not signifying their dissent within the period respectively specified, to have the option, during one month from the time limited for the signification of their dissent, to subscribe to a New 5 per Cent. Stock, not redeemable until the 5th of January 1873, receiving 70*l.* of such Stock for every 100*l.* of the New 4 per Cents. held by them.

"Persons signifying their dissent, to be paid off in such order, at such periods, and in such manner, as Parliament may direct. All holders of New 4 per Cents. will receive the dividends due, on the 5th day of July, 1830."

An objection has been raised to the arrangement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, similar to that which was urged on the reduction of the Navy 5 per Cents., viz—that it should be taken as a matter of course, that all persons assent if they do not notify their dissent, when it is argued the matter ought to be precisely the reverse. There is no doubt that, on a calculation of chances the scheme is a good one, though not perfectly justifiable. As the holders of the Four per Cents have the option of taking a 5 per Cent. Stock, not to be redeemed for a period of forty-three years if they do not accept of 3½ per cents., it may be concluded that the number of dissentients, those who insist on receiving money instead of Stock, will be considerably diminished, and that Government will only require comparatively a small amount to be advanced by the Bank, if the Directors of that Establishment feel disposed to show this accommodation.

The measures now proposed were so much anticipated by the dealers in the Four per Cents. that the variation in this Stock after the promulgation of the notice up to the termination of business was limited to ¼ per cent. Before it was read from the Commissioner's Box the price was 102½ it afterwards dropped to 102⅜, and in the latter part of the day remained steady from 102⅛ to 102¼.

The Jews were much on the alert to give a further impulse to the Consol Market, and before sufficient time had elapsed for the spectators to form any thing like a correct idea of the merits or demerits of the Minister's plan, they offered to take 100,000*l.* Four per Cents. at 102⅜, while others in a different part of the Market bid for 50,000*l.* at 102¾. It was however soon found that this was only a manœvre, and that they, in fact, wanted no Stock; on which Consols for Account fell again to 92⅛, the quotation given for them before the notice arrived from the Bank. The closing price in private bargains was 92⅛ buyers, and for to-morrow 92⅛ buyers.

In the Foreign Market there has been very little business transacted, none of the securities being affected by what was done in Consols. Greek has advanced about ⅜ per cent. leaving of 40¾. French Three per Cents. are only quoted at 83f. 25c., though by the Estafette it would seem they fetched 84f. 25c. on Monday. The Five per Cents. are nominally at 106f. 50c Russian and other Northern Stocks have shown rather a tendency upwards. In Brazilian there was a decline of about ½ per cent. on the opening price in the morning.

Extract of a letter from an officer of one of the Honourable East Indian Company's ships, dated Ormston's Bay, China, 14th October, 1829.

"We are all here in a state of uncertainty as to when we are likely to leave this celestial place; the ships of the season are all kept outside the port by order of the Select Committee, and our commercial intercourse with the Chinese is for the present suspended; this state of things was understood to have been caused by the Committee having made some demands upon the local authorities here, for an additional number of security merchants, &c., and having adopted the measure of keeping the ships outside the river, with a view of enforcing their demands. When matters are likely to be brought to an adjustment, and the fleet ordered up, seems quite uncertain.

"The Hong merchants, with all their monopoly, seem to have made a bad business. Hongua and Ponpigua are the only men supposed to be worth money. In addition to Manhop's failure, two years since, Rhanqua's Hong has been in a state of insolvency! and Mangua is said to be much in debt. Changua's difficulties, however are in consequence of one of his brothers marching off to Nanking with a large sum, and his return is said to be on condition of the ships coming in,".—*Times. March* 25

THE MIRROR OF FASHION.

[*From the Court Circular.*]

The Duchess of Kent honoured the performance of the opera of *Eliza é Claudio*, at the king's Theatre, on Saturday evening with her presence.

The princess Augusta attended Divine Service, yesterday morning, in St. Phillip's Chapel. Regent street, the chapel Royal being [illegible] under

[illegible] morning, the Princess Augusta attended by her Lady in waiting went to view the British Artists, in Suffolk street, previous to its being opened to the public. Her Royal Highness was received by the president, and the secretary, who conducted the Princess through the rooms, which engaged her Royal Highness's attention for about an hour and a half.

The Marquess Camden had an interview, on Saturday, with the Duke of Wellington, at the Treasury.

Mr. Spring Rice, M. P. and a deputation of the Directors of the provincial Bank of Scotland, attended at the Treasury on Saturday, and had a conference with the Chancellor of the exchequer.

The Neapolitan Minister transacted business on Saturday at the office of the Secretary of state for Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Secretary and Mrs. Peel gave a grand dinner on Saturday evening, at their residence in Privy Gardens, to the Russian Ambassador and Princess Lieven, the Duke of Wellington, the Marquess of Graham, Marquess of Hertford, Earl and Countess of Verulam, Viscount Valletort, Lord and Lady F. L. Gower, Mr. Ashley, &c.—The Right Hon. Gentleman and his Lady had afterwards a very numerous evening party. Among the company were, the Austrian Ambassador, the Princess Esterhazy and the Princess, Mary Esterhazy, the French Ambassador, &c. &c. *Times.*

LAVALETT'S DREAM.

The poetical force of the following picture of the visions of a distracted mind, is copied from a Review of the Memoirs of Lavalette in the *Foreign Literary Gazette.* He was then in gaol, and in expectation of being immediately executed.

The gentle firmness of his manner during the trial, might lead to the supposition that he was resigned; but no sooner had he returned to his solitary dungeon than the soldier shrunk from the contemplation, not of his death, but of the mode of his intended execution. He had a friend, an old companion in arms, who at that time possessed some influence at court. To him he addresed a letter, imploring a melancholy favour soliciting that a soldier might be spared a felon's death. A cold refusal was the only answer. With a view to steel his heart against this cruel injustice—to familiarize himself with the idea of an ignominous punishment, at which his soul revolted—he daily questioned his jailors on the subject, and exacted the most minute details relative to the hideous and humiliating preparatives of public execution. The sinister ideas with which his mind was occupied filled his days with agony, and agitated his slumbers with fearful visions. One dream in particular with which he was visited appears so remarkable that we must make no apology for quoting it precisely in his own words:—"One night," says M. Lavalette, "I had sunk into a torpid slumber; the clock struck the hour of midnight, and the slow, monotonous sound awoke me. I distinctly heard the iron gate opened, and the heavy tread of the sentry advancing to relieve his comrade from his post. I fell asleep a second time. In my sleep I had a dream. I thought myself in the Rue St. Honore, near the Rue de l'Echelle; the scene was enveloped in profound and dismal obscurity; all was still, save that from time to time a low, inarticulate sound was heard. All at once, from the bottom of the street, a troop of fleshless men and horses approached me. The riders were armed with flambeaus, whose light glared redly on their bleeding sinews, their sunken eyes rolling in their large orbits, their mouth opening from ear to ear, and helmets of flesh hanging from their hideous heads. The horses dragged their hides after them in the kennel, which overflowed with blood to the houses on each side, at the windows of which appeared for a moment and then disappeared, a band of pale, dishevelled females, all silent as the grave. Low inarticulate moanings were heard in the air. I was the only living being in the street, where I remained motionless with terror, and without even strength to seek safety in flight. The fleshless troop, pushed on at full gallop; and as they passed, other riders succeeded and petrified me with their appalling gaze. For upwards of five hours they filed past. At last they disappeared, and were succeeded by a quantity of artillery waggons laden with mangled, palpitating corpses; an infectious odour poisoning the air. On a sudden the iron gate was shut with violence, and I awoke. I struck my repeating watch—it was no more than twelve consequently, the horrid phantasmagoria scene had lasted only two or three minutes, the time necessary for relieving the sentries and closing the gate. The night was piercing cold; the sentinels were quick in passing the watchword, and besides, the jailor next morning confirmed my calculation. However there is no incident of my life the duration of which I can recollect with more certainty, or the details of which are more deeply engraved on my memory.—*John Bull, March* 22.

ORIGIN of the GALOPADE.*

A few leaves of the Chronicles of a country, the situation of which I do not choose to mention, and the name of which I am determined to keep secret, have fortunately fallen into my hands. The Chronicle contains the private memoirs of one of its kings, who, it appears was passionately fond of horses, and of every thing connected with them. Nearly the half of his revenues was lavished upon the royal stud, which consisted of several hundred noble steeds. They fed from marble mangers, and drunk out of silver buckets; and every thing relating to the manage was conducted in the same style of magnificence.

As was to be expected, this intellectual, high-minded prince, spent the greatest part of his time among his four legged favourites; and, by so constant and familiar an intercourse, he had become exceedingly like one of themselves. His dress was that of a jockey, and his language that of a stable-boy. If at any time he was compelled to listen to state matters, he invariably interrupted his ministers with a "Brr, brr," or, "Come up my little man, or some such elegant phrase. The courtiers under this king were exactly what they are every where else—the imitators of their superiors; and the halls of the palace resounded, therefore, with the noise of their heavy boots and clanking spurs. Even the most gallant among the young nobles in place of *chapeaux bras*, carried long whips in their hands, which they cracked in the ladies ears, instead of whispering soft nothings into them. Rude and unpolished as they were, never [illegible] descended to speak, as people of cultivated minds always do, of plays, balls, love, dress and such important matters [illegible] from morning to evening, their horses afforded [illegible] unchanging theme.

It is said that courts are the paradise of women; but this certainly was not the case in the court to which we allude. The ladies enjoyed neither flattery nor amusements of any kind; and the poor queen, in particular, and her two beautiful daughters, were really to be pitied. They had nothing better to do than to yawn away their time in their gilded chambers, or to sit at the windows & fret themselves to death at the eternal exercising, the king held of his beloved quadrupeds right in front of the palace. At length they represented the irksomeness of their life and at their united & earnest entreaties, he consented to give a ball, fixing, of course, upon one of the days usually set apart for the bleeding and doctoring of the horses.

The night of the ball came, but what was the surprise of the ladies, who were all in full dress, to see the courtiers enter the ball-room—not in dancing shoes and gold-clocked silk stockings, as they ought—but in their common riding apparel. His Majesty, however, occasioned them still greater surprise, when he declared, in the most condescending manner, that, booted and spurred as he was, he intended to open the ball with a dance entirely of his own invention. The reader already anticipates, that the royal breaker of horses could not have invented any other dance but the *Galopade*, now so much renowned. His Majesty led out the lady highest in rank, and, arranging the other couples in a large ring, he seized his partner round the waist, and then bounded forward with his astonished fair one in a wild and thundering gallop round the circle. The rest followed this obstreperous pair in the same manner, His Majesty directing with his whip the movements of the bipeds, who were making themselves as like quadrupeds as possible. A few matronly ladies, & some elderly barons, who were not quite rapid enough in their motions to please this extraordinary director of the ceremonies, were honoured with some pretty sharp hints from his rod of correction. His Majesty was in high spirits springing forward at an amazing rate,—jumping, whirling, and tossing his partner from his right to his left arm from his left to his right, till the dance became so wild, so hot, so hurried, that the ladies, with robes, petticoats, laces, and flounces torn to pieces by the spurs of the accomplished cavaliers sank breathless and exhausted upon chairs and sofas.

Such were the circumstances attending the first night's performance of a dance whose fame has now spread far and wide, and in which the young and the lovely of the land engage with keener delight than they ever glided through the quadrille, or died away in the waltz. Who shall deny, that the nameless king of this unmentioned country is more deserving of immortality, than many whose sayings and doings have been more frequently in the lips of mankind!—*Edinburgh Literary Gazette.*

* It may not be generally known to our country readers, that the Galopade is now the only dance much practized in the fashionable circles of the metropolis.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

SHIP NEWS.

(From the Hampshire Telegraph.)

Arrived yesterday the Onyx, of 10 guns, from Naranham, Para, Trinidad, & Barbadoes she sailed from the latter island on the 17th of February. She brings no news. The Blossom, surveying ship, Captain Owen, was gone to Jamaica; the Mersey (26), Captain Courtenay, was at Trinidad; and the Hyacinth (18), Captain Jackson, at Barbadoes, waiting for Admiral Fleming, who was daily expected in the Barham. The Bishop of Barbadoes, and the Archdeacon of Antigua, were visiting all the stations in their diocese in the Mersey.

Vice-Admiral Sir Pulteney Malcolm arrived at Napoli di Romania on the 9th of February in the Asia, 84. On his way down to Malta, the Rifleman, Rapid, Favourite, and Philomel were in company. The Mediterranean squadron will be reduced very considerably immediately the Russians leave that station.

A letter from Constantinople of the 10th of February, states,—" That Halil Pacha has offered a cession of territory to Nicholas, instead of the indemnities of war secured to Russia by the stipulations of the Adrianople treaty, but that the Emperor having declared to his Allies, that Russia did not make war to extend her territory, had addressed a diplomatic note to all the European Powers, requesting their advice previous to taking any decided step in this matter. It mentions also, that a Russian courier had brought fresh instructions to Count Orloff, who was on the point of departure, but who will now remain at Constantinople to negotiate with the Porte the execution of the treaty of Adrianople. The money is said to be ready for the second payment of the indemnity, which only waits the arrivals of the discharges from the Russian head-quarters, and when this second payment is made, the Russians will evacuate Bourgas, and the whole line of the Balkan. It is generally believed here that the Porte will endeavour to hasten the payment of the 10,000,000 of ducats due as the war indemnity; and that if any early payment on this account should take place, the occupation of Moldavia and Wallachia would be limited to 18 months instead of ten years.—*Times.*

" The boundaries of Greece are determined as follows:—The line of demarcation commences from the mouth of the Aspropeamatos, ascending that river to the top of the Lake Arghen-Castia, traversing the Lake, as well as those of Feathron and Kawavitza, it will extend to Mount Ario Oro from which it will be directed to Mount Athos, the valley of Catoon, and by Mount Etalo the Gulph of Zeitoni, until it reaches the Mount of the Superchios. The whole island of Negropont and that of Solino, together with the Cyclades, will belong to Greece. The Protocol provides, that the Government of Greece shall be monarchical and hereditary, according to the principle of primogeniture; the Regent will take the title of Sovereign Prince. Those limits will give as much dissatisfaction to the Greeks as the title of Sovereign Prince has, it is said, given to Prince Leopold of Coburg. Remonstrances on the part of the Greeks are expected, but they will not be heeded. The principle of the three Powers had been to declare as independent that portion only of the population of Greeks who had actually established their freedom. The island of Negropont should, under that principle, have continued under the Government of the Porte.

" On the night of the seventh the Sultan was blessed by the birth of a second son, who has been named Abdal Aziz.

" The distribution of prizes in the College of the Evangelists, recently established at Smyrna, took place the end of January, in the presence of a numerous audience, & under the Presidency of Archbishop Cordell, who was accompanied by the Consuls of France and Great Britain."

We learn from Brest that the armaments there are proceeding with unexampled activity; 29 vessels have already been fitted out, and sailors continue to arrive from all parts. Letters from Marseilles of the 4th inst. state, that at Leghorn the Government has published a notice, that an official communication has been received from the French Government, announcing that the armaments in preparation are destined against Algiers Tunis, and Tripoli.

His Majesty's ship Ariadne, Captain Reunie, sailed on Saturday from Plymouth for the Coast of Africa, having on board Mr. Rendall, the Lieutenant-Governor for the British posts on the River Gambia, and Mr. Jeffcott, the Chief Justice for Sierra Leone.

The Vigilant ketch, 10, Lieutenant R. Loney, and the Leveret brig, Lieutenant Worth, sailed on Saturday from Plymouth, on a cruise to the Westward.

His Majesty's ship Druid, 46, Captain Hamilton, C. B. went from Hamoaze to the Sound on Saturday, and was paid two months advance on Monday.

The Badger, 10, Commander R. F. Rowley, put into Falmouth on Thursday se'night, windbound, on her way to the Mauritius, and sailed again on Saturday.

The Heron, 18, Commander Burney, was paid off on Tuesday.

The Camelion, 10, is ordered to be paid off, and laid up in ordinary at this port.

The Echo steam-vessel, Lieutenant Bisset, is ordered to Falmouth from this port, to take the next mail to Malta, and the second mail to India via Alexandria and the Red Sea. She will proceed to-morrow (Sunday).

The Scylla, 18, Commander Hindmarsh, is fitting for the Mediterranean station.

The Dartmouth was paid off at Chatham on Monday last.

On Wednesday sailed the Highflyer cutter, for Newhaven; yesterday the Snipe cutter on a cruise. The Arrow cutter arrived to-day from a cruise.—*March 20.*

RECOLLECTIONS OF THE ISLE OF ELBA.

[FROM A MANUSCRIPT.]

Although much has been written respecting Buonaparte and Napoleon, a vast deal more remains to be said on the subject of Napoleon and Buonaparte. Many ocular witnesses have not yet opened their *portefeuilles*, or taken up the pen to retrace their recollections. Before we can have a complete history of the man who ruled France, it is necessary to amass those materials which are wanting, and fill up the existing vacua. With this view, we now proceed to publish a manuscript which affords some remarkably curious details respecting Napoleon's escape from the Isle of Elba

The Escape.

Like those who are recovering from a fever after a long crisis, Napoleon resigned himself to repose; for the activity which he displayed in so confined a sphere was repose to him, when compared with his gigantic labours as Emperor. No consoling dream came to refresh his thoughts; sad presentiments, accompanied by nightmare, inflamed his impetuous imagination. He awoke. Like a man condemned to death, who has just heard his last sentence, he beheld his anxious gaolers watching the moment of his rising at the bars of his prison:—he arose and glided invisibly into the midst of his enemies:—the spectre of his vanished grandeur haunted his imagination, and led him, as if by the hand, to the throne, whence he was again to disturb the peace of the world, before finally sinking under a slow and painful dissolution.

So long as he could move in the midst of a petty court, and fancy himself within the places of St. Cloud and the Tuileries, he appeared to yield himself up to the attractions of so tranquil and delightful an existence. But he was soon made to feel his dependency and nothingness. His chain was bound too tightly, and he resolved to break it. Although he endeavoured as much as possible to keep every thing secret, he could not evade the vigilance and sagacity of the English spy, * Sir Neil Campbell, who had for some time been indirectly removed from the palace, went to Leghorn, frequently came back in order to obtain audiences of leave, and returned to divine the intentions of his prisoner. As soon as he discovered any change in his temper, the cabinets of London and Paris received accurate tidings of the occurrence, and took their measures accordingly.

Report at length reached the ear of Napoleon that it was in contemplation to deprive him of his miserable kingdom, and exile him to St. Helena, where he might be watched still more narrowly. In a word, his liberty and repose were at stake: it became necessary for him to adopt measures for his own safety; and he meditated an unparalleled act of revenge. As early as the month of December, when he heard the first sinister tidings, he had given honourable discharges to a great number of his soldiery.

We have quoted a letter in which he recommends that these *cartouches soient a leur avantage* (that these discharges should be made out favourably to them.) and *that it should be said that they were given them by order of General Drouot.* Though the intention be very adroitly concealed, it appears to us that the old grenadiers of the Island of Elba were adapted to rekindle the enthusiasm of the soldiery in France and to pave the way for the Emperor's coming; the event, at least, would seem to justify such an opinion. Be this as it may, three weeks elapsed without any occurrence which could add to the Emperor's apprehensions; nor was it before the 1st of January that he received intelligence that some French and English vessels had been stationed in the moorings off the island for several days past. On the ensuing morning, he addressed the following letter to General Drouot:—

" The *Fly* will perform the duty of the post. Direct the *Lee* to take provisions to-night for eight days; let it be supplied with eight sailors of the guard, and commanded by the captain of the frigate, who is to repair to-morrow to the port of Murciana, to watch the motions of the French vessels that are said to have taken up their cruising ground about the island. He can have my boat-man by way of pilot: he will land at the point of Murciana, see the mayor and sanitory guard, and enter into conversation with the sailors, if any of them should have arrived from Murciana, and be acquainted with the movements of the French vessels. It is necessary that the captain of the frigate should remain on board the *Lee* at Cape St. Andre, and sail about, so as to watch the proceedings of those vessels. He must take due note of the state of the batteries at Cape St. Andre. Give directions to the officer (Bernotti) to put himself on board of the *Lee*, in order that the captain of the frigate may be assisted by his acquaintance with the localities. They must take measures to obtain information respecting every ship that may arrive at Cape St. Andre or Murciana. They must send a fishing-boat on board the french vessels with some intelligent person, to glean tidings as to what is passing. Use your best efforts to obtain the names of the vessels, and the officers commanding them. The captain may communicate with them when he gets acquainted with these officers. Direct the commandant of Murciana to return to his post, to observe from day to day the motions of the cruising squadron, and to take vigilant notice of every vessel and passenger that may arrive."

Two days afterwards he thus writes to the Grand Marshal:—

" I beg you to forward to me the names of the foreign ships which are at this moment in the harbour of Porto Ferrajo; adding their tonnage, national flag, cargo, the duties they have paid, &c. This is merely an object of curiosity. I do not think there ever has been so many as at this day.

He did not, however, make the slightest change in his manner of life, so far at least, as appearances went. His buildings, plantations, budget, and diminutive army, are the subject mooted in all the orders and letters which have fallen into our hands: nor was it until the 16th of February that he came to the resolution which was to bring so much misery on the people of France. After long reflection, and conferring with his mother, he entered his closet abruptly, and dictated these instructions for the governor's proceedings:—

" Give directions that the brig enter the Darse, that it be authorised to go to Quille, that the state of its copper be inspected, that the leaks be stopped, that it be recaulked, and that it be placed in a fit condition to keep the sea. Let it be painted like an English brig: and a report on all this be presented to me to-morrow. Let it be armed afresh, and provisioned with biscuit, rice, vegetables, and cheese; one half of its lipuor to be brandy, and the other wine. these provisions to be calculated for 120 men for three months. As to the salt meat, let the supply be sufficient for 15 days. You will take care and provide wood, and that nothing whatever may be omitted. I am desirous that, by the 24th or 25th of this month, she may be in the roads, and ready as above described. With a view to economy, the wine shall be supplied from my celler, and the rice, biscuit, and oil, shall be furnished by the magazines. Let me know the number of boats she will carry of which I desire there may be as many as possible. Give directions to the Sieur Pont to hire for me two large vessels, either brigs or xebecs de rio, of upwards of 80 tons each, and the largest possible."

On the 19th he again wrote to the Grand Marshall the following letter, which, even if it had been penned with the view of reaching the hand of Sir Neil Campbell, could not have contained details more adroitly insignificant, or better adapted to lull every suspicion of escape.

" It being my intention to go to Murcians towards the middle of June or begining of July, it will be necessary to begin the works in the month of April, and to take the houses which are to be occupied by the princess, the Countess Bertrand and the governor. I shall lodge at the Madonna; and, for this purpose, the kitchen must be removed to the other side of the chapel—a wooden hut will do. We shall require a house for the servants, another for my stable, and one for the guard, as I cannot possibly have with me fewer than fifty men: for my lodging it will only be necessary to enlarge my cabinet. The road should be put in order. All these works are of small importance—prepare the estimate."

The latter days were employed in giving secret orders, and in organising the little army of a thousand men, which was destined to reconquer France. Napoleon had like wise several long interviews with his mother; and the French consul, Mariotti, informed Sir Neil Campbell, then at Leghorn, of the projected escape, which was now determined upon, and for which every thing was arranged.

On the 26th the Emperor gave a ball, at which his mother and sister did the honours, and he himself was present for an instant. A few moments after, he left. At eight o'clock in the evening the report of a cannon was heard. It was the signal for embarkation: at day-break the next morning the imperial flotilla had not advanced above fifteen miles, and it was a matter of difficulty to tack about, on account of the French and English cruisers: towards the evening, two English frigates were observed, but they continued their course, and did not approach the flotilla. At this time, the French vessel, the Zephyr, passed under the Inconstant's stern, and inquired after the Emperor. Napoleon, who was on deck, did not reply in his own person, (as M. de Norvins has stated), but turned aside, and said, in a low tone of voice, " Answer that he is quite well,"—and the words were repeated, " He is quite well," The next morning a 74-gun ship sailed past, but at a distance; whilst Napoleon, pacing the deck of a brig of six-and twenty guns, was dictating proclamations to the French army. On the 1st of March he finally entered the gulf of Juan, near Cannes; and his foot trod the soil of France for the last time.

Foreign Literary Gazette.] Z. G. V.

* We of course translate this singular piece of *mystification* as we have received it from a foreign source; and consequently do not alter the language, however much we disapprove of it.—*Ed. F. L. G.*

MISCELLANEA.

We sincerely hope the present Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests, who has [illegible] executed the duties of his office with zeal and independence, will not permit the public to be disappointed in the expectation of an entrance from Carlton-place to St James's Park. It is true that the " Treasury Minute" which omits to mention this indispensible convenience, made whilst the Noble Lord's predecessor was in office; but as his Lord'ship has more than once deviated from the original plan, when a great public benefit was to be effected, we trust the Aristocratical occupiers of the mansions, built on the site of Carlton Gardens, will not prevent Lord LOWTHER from giving to the humble pedestrians, the privilege of an exit from and entrance to the Park, from Carlton terrace.

A gentleman of the name of GOLDSMID we believe a son of the opulent money-changer, who resided at Roehampton, where many years ago he gave the most magnificent banquet in modern times to his present MAJESTY, when Prince of Wales, will shortly make his first appearance upon the stage at one of the Metropolitan Theatres. This gentleman's comic talents are reported to be of the highest order, especially in the pertonation of mimic life, in which, we understand, he will prove a powerful rival to our greatest and most favourite Comedians.

The late Mr. KEMBLE acted *Shylock* with consummate ability: indeed, it was considered by critics of the day, one of his most successful characters. CHARLES KEMBLE intends to personate " *The Jew that Shakspeare drew,*" on the evening of his daughter's benefit, after the manner in which it was so faithfully delineated by his brother JOHN.

AMERICAN TRAGEDIES.—Mr. Pelby, wishing to encourage dramatic literature in this country, offers 500 dollars, and a gold medal valued at 100 dollars, to the author of the best original tragedy, in five acts, to be approved by a Committee of Philadelphia gentlemen. The subject to be left to the judgment of the author. It is said that Mr. Forrest, in consequence of the great success attending the performance of " Metamora," is about to offer a prize of 1,000 dollars for the best tragedy, to be produced within one year, the author to choose his subject.—*New York Com. Ad.*

THE GLEE CLUB—On Saturday the Club met for the purpose of hearing the probationary Glees for the Prize lately offered by the President, Mr. Groombridge. The Members and professional Gentlemen mustered strong on the occasion; among the latter were Messrs. Leete, Bellamy, Terrail, Goulden, Evans, T. Cooke, Neil Hoobbs, Goss, Atkins, Collyer, Fitzwilliam, Elliot, Walmsley, Bennet, King, C. Taylor, and Foster. Mr. Smith was President; Mr. Gore, Vice-President and Mr. Evans was in his place as Secretary. An excellent likeness of Mr. Leete, the Conductor, by Mr. M'Call, was suspended opposite the portrait of Mr. Groombrige. After " Non Nobis," and " Glorious Apollo," the probationary glees, seven in number, were successively sung by Messrs. Leete, Bellamy, Goulding, Hobbs, Ghas, Evans, and Terrail. The glees were then reduced to two ballots, when No. 1 had 20 votes, and No. 3 had 15. These two glees were again sung, and by the final ballot No. 3 had twenty votes and No. 1 no more than sixteen. Mr. T. Cooke was declared to be the successful candidate, and on being introduced returned thanks in a neat and appropriate speech. The Prize Glee was sung by Messrs. Terrail, Hobs, Goss, and Leete. The words are from Mr. Moore's Anacreon, " Let us drain this nectar'd bowl."

LITERATURE.—Lord Londonderry's Narrative of the late War in Germany and France; has at length made its appearance. It comprehends one of the most extraordinary and eventful periods in the splendid career of Bonaparte, yet strange to say, it is the only portion of his history with the details of which we have been hitherto unacquainted. The Diary of the celebrated Ralph Thoresby, is also just published. It presents a very vivid picture of society and manners at the close of the Seventeenth, and at the beginning of the Eighteenth Centuries. In a few days we are led to expect a novel entitled " Cloudesley," from the celebrated pen of Mr. Godwin Author of " Caleb Williams;" Temple's Travels in Peru, and Lloyd's Northern Field Sports which latter work will contain many curious particulars relative to the chace of the wolf, the elk, &c and includes a Residence in Norway, Sweden, &c.

From the Report of the Committee of the Penitentiary at Milbank, presented to Parliament, it appears that since the re-opening of the Penitentiary in 1824, no epidemic or contagious disorder has existed in the prison since that time, and that although many prisoners have been sent to the establishment in a diseased state, the Medical Superintendant reports the general health of the prisoners has been as satisfactory as in former years. The Report also states that on the 31st of December, 1829, there were 495 male, and 132 female prisoners in the Penitentiary.

THE QUICKEST VOYAGE EVER MADE BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND INDIA.—The Hon. Company's ship Marquis Wellington, Capt. Alfred Chapman, sailed from the Downs on the 9th of June, 1829, and arrived at Diamond Harbour, 35 miles below Calcutta, on the 4th of September following, being 87 days in the whole, but only 81 days from land to land. This is the quickest passage ever made, surpassing even that of his Majesty's ship Medusa, which performed the same, viz. from land to land, in 87 days, not many years ago.

A cause of great importance to the parties, and of considerable public interest, is fixed for the second Friday in the ensuing Assizes. It is an action of ejectment brought by Admiral Tatham, to recover possession of a valuable property at Hornby, near Lancaster, from Mr. Wright, who now holds it under the will of the last possessor, Mr. Marsden. The Admiral, who claims as heir at law of Mr. M., contends that the will in question was executed by the testator under the influence of constraint, and when in a state of mental imbecility. The Attorney-General attends on a special retainer for the plaintiff, and will be assisted by Messrs. Brougham and Alderson. Mr. Pollock leads for the defendant. An immense number of witnesses may be expected on each side, and the trial will probably be of very considerable length.—*Leeds Mercury.*

Counterfeit crowns, half-crowns, shillings, and sixpences never were so extensively and openly circulated as they are at present, notwithstanding the extreme vigilance of the Public Examiner. Seven different parties were brought to the various Police-offices in one day, during the last week, on suspicion of uttering counterfeit coin. London, and not Birmingham, is now the place where all the implements for coinage are made. In the year 1829 more than three hundred prosecutions against coiners were instituted by the Government.

STATE OF TRADE.—In our market, on Saturday, there was a better demand than for some weeks past, both for wool and manufactured goods; and although we should not be correct in stating that there was an actual advance, yet the current prices were obtained with less difficulty. The same remark will apply to Bradford and Huddersfield, yet from this we are not sanguine. The time of the year, combined with the lowness of stocks, will account for the temporary activity in the markets.—*Halifax Chronicle.*

HAND LOOMS v. POWER.—We stated, some time ago that hand-weaving had in some degree, superseded the use of power looms in the stuff trade, in the neighbourhood of Halifax, and we now learn, on the information of a very intelligent machine maker in this town, that in some parts of Scotland, where power looms have been erected to be applied in the weaving of linen, they are going into disuse, while hand-weaving in that line is in demand.—*Leeds Mer.*

The petition respecting the ancient Scotch title of Lennox and Darnly, presented to the House of Lorps by the Duke of Buckingham on the 5th instant was from Count Nugent, jointly with his Countess who is Duchess of Riario Sforza, and the descendant of the elder branch of the Stuart famely. It does not claim the honours of the Dukedome, but maintains that the title of Stuart Duke of Lennox having been to heirs male cannot be descendible to the Earl of Darnly, who claims it but is extinct; and it, therefore, counter claims for Countess Nugent and her issue the dormant female titles of Lennox and Baron Darnley, maintaining that, if those titles are to be disposed of to any one, she has the preferable claim. A very full pedigree accompanied the petition. It will come under the consideration of the Committee soon to sit for examining Lord Darnley's right to the Dukedom.—*Sun.*

Lord Doneraile has been elected a Representative Peer for Ireland, in the room of the late Marquess of Headfort.

The worshipful Company of Goldsmiths have generously given one hundred goineas, as a donation in aid of the funds of the City of London General Pension Society.

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